CONFIDENTIAL. No. 26 of 1891.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 2nd July 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

Lord Ripon's protest against the annexation of Manipur.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 24th June, says that Lord Ripon has entered a protest against the annexation of Manipur. His Lordship observed in his speech that the annexation would be viewed with disfavour by the Manipuris, and would lead the Indian princes to think that Government had departed from the policy followed by it since the Mutiny of 1857, creating uneasiness in their minds. It should take his Lordship's advice to heart. It had to pay dearly for Lord Dalhousie's annexation policy only 30 years ago. *Moniti meliora sequamur.*

Circulation, 275 copies.

Manipur trials.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 28th June, observes that the trials of the Manipuri princes are going on. The Sainapati's statement shows that he did not order the British officers to be murdered; but that they were killed by an excited mob. The Judges presiding at the court are Military Officers, who were sent to Manipur in charge of the punitive expedition, and who never before acted as Judges. The officers will do what they please in utter disregard of the evidence produced at the trials. At Benares, Seth Gobardhan Das and others were declared not

Circulation, 160 copies.

guilty by the jury, but still Mr. Nicholls convicted them, and inflicted punishments on them to his heart's content. Might is right.

Circulation, 825 copies.

The same.

The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th June, says that the Sainapati has been sentenced to death by the Military Court at Manipur, and that the records of the case have been sent to the Viceroy for confirmation of the sentence. His Excellency is sure to confirm the sentence, as the name of the Sainapati stinks in the breath of every European. The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* has no sympathy with him, but thinks that the addition of a native prince or a high native official to the court was desirable in the cause of justice. The case of the Regent deserves special consideration. Mr. Quinton went to Manipur to recognise him as the Rája and to deport the Sainapati, whom he regarded with distrust and suspicion. Under these circumstances it is impossible that he should have ordered Mr. Quinton and other European officers to be murdered. If he acquiesced in their murder, he must have done so under compulsion.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Chances of Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji's admission to Parliament.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 28th June, says that it appears from news received from England that again there is little hope of Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji being returned to Parliament at the next general election. He will never be successful, inasmuch as it is almost impossible that the British voters will select a native to represent them in Parliament. But even if a native were admitted to that august body, he could not be able to promote the interests of his country, for he would have little influence on the other members. If he declared that Manipur was unjustly ruined by Lord Lansdowne and Benares by Sir Auckland Colvin, the other members would call him a black man, and would not believe him. Mr. Dadabhai Nauroji need not waste any more time and money in seeking admission to Parliament. How long will natives allow themselves to be deceived by the Liberals? The Liberals now profess great sympathy with them; but if they are successful at the approaching elections, their government

will prove worse than that of the Conservatives, as far as this country is concerned. All Englishmen can equally well promote the interests of natives, and all cats those of mice.

Circulation, 235 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 26th June, says that it would seem that the Amír will soon bring himself into difficulties. Ill-feeling is growing between him and the Government of India; the Russian Government, too, is displeased with him, particularly as he has lately sentenced some of its subjects to death; and he has imprisoned, and will probably ultimately kill, the *mujtahid* or the religious head of the Shia community at Kábul, which is sure to make him very unpopular with that community.

The Amír of Kábul.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 160 copies.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 28th June, referring to the opinion expressed by Dr. Voelker, regarding agriculture in this country, observes that he recommends the establishment of dairies, but that no dairies are really wanted. Native women already know very well how to make butter and *ghí*. He considers Indian ploughs well-suited to this country. The native cultivators have always held the same opinion; but some of them were obliged to purchase English ploughs under pressure from the district authorities. Educated Indian youths, who condemn everything native, should take a lesson from this. Dr. Voelker is right in declaring that the arrangements for the irrigation of crops are not satisfactory. The fact is that the periodical revision of settlements prevents cultivators from investing their money in the construction of wells or other means of irrigation. There is no hope of any improvement in such means until permanent settlement is introduced. The establishment of agricultural banks is absolutely necessary to save the peasantry from ruin; but Dr. Voelker has entirely overlooked this matter. It is matter for satisfaction that the Indian cultivators are not recommended by him to go to England for education; particularly as some educated natives think that they cannot properly carry on cultivation until they have received education there. Is this the result

Dr. Voelker's inquiries into Indian agriculture.

of his inquiries extending over 14 months in this country? This is the way in which Indian revenues are uselessly spent.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 29th June, says that in his Resolution on the Benares riots the Lieutenant-Governor accuses the citizens of taking the law into their own hands without adopting constitutional means for the preservation of their temple. But the charge is not supported by facts. Newspapers protested against the demolition of the temple, and the citizens forwarded petitions and telegrams to the proper authorities from the District Magistrate to the Viceroy, but no officer gave them a favourable reply. When they were convinced that the temple was doomed, the ignorant men among them committed riots. The *Nairang* condemns the punishments inflicted on the accused by the Sessions Judge as most severe, and as quite out of proportion to their offences. Their cases are entitled to special consideration from Government.

Benares riots and trials.

Circulation, 385 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th June, says that the sentences passed on men implicated in the Benares riots are very severe. The heavy fines imposed lead one to think that Government desires to fill its treasury somehow or other. If such is really its object, the impending Rájghát trials will afford it another splendid opportunity for making money. If Lord Lansdowne exercises no check on the proceedings of subordinate officials, his Lordship will gain no popularity with natives.

The same.

Circulation, 825 copies.

The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th June, says that the wealth of Benares has found its way to the Government treasury in the shape of fines. Rs. 25,000 have been realized from one man alone. The Benares police officials were reported to have remitted large sums of money to their relatives by money-orders in one month. That city was really the scene of both riots and robberies.

The same.

Circulation, 213 copies.

The *Hamdard* (Fyzabad), of the 24th June, says that Mr. Nicholls received an anonymous letter threatening him with death if

he punished any men implicated in the Benares riots. If he has inflicted such severe punishments on account of that letter, he is open to the charge of murdering justice and unjustly cutting the throats of the accused. The rioters are not notorious bad characters, but peaceable citizens, who broke the law under grave provocation.

The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 20th June, contradicts the rumour published in some newspapers regarding the alleged occurrence of a religious riot at Mirzapur and the plunder of the district treasury, and observes that there was a dispute between two brothers about the possession of a temple. In order to prevent an affray, the Magistrate bound their servants to keep the peace. Subsequently the quarrel was amicably settled, and the management of the temple was made over to a committee consisting of five men.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Contradiction of the rumour regarding the occurrence of a religious riot at Mirzapur.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd June, says that if the Cawnpore Municipal Board yields to any undue pressure brought to bear upon it by Sir Auckland Colvin, it should remember that the inhabitants of the municipality will die premature deaths, their throats being cruelly cut with blunt knives. A patriotic member should sever his connection with the Board rather than allow himself to be the cause of the ruin of his fellow-citizens. But the present Cawnpore Board is largly composed of pleaders, doctors, and other educated men who greatly sympathize with the people, and there is no reason to fear that they will be overawed by any threats, and will allow themselves to be mere puppets. Of course, there are also some subservient members who are animated by an inordinate desire for the titles of "Rae Bahádur" and "Khán Bahádur," but their number is small at present.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Local Government and the Cawnpore Municipal Board.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 22nd June, says that the new water-works at Agra are a great boon to the citizens who suffered from a scarcity of drinking water, but that there are causes which greatly interfere with their utility and should be removed. First, the

Circulation, 400 copies.

Water-works at Agra.

number of standposts is very small, and therefore a large crowd of people is to be found at every post, and quarrels frequently occur among them. More posts should be provided to remedy the evil. Secondly, water is available only for a limited time in the morning and in the afternoon, during which men are unable to procure the necessary quantity of water. There is delay in the supply of water in the morning, and the standposts do not yield a drop of water in the afternoon till 4 P.M. The present arrangements are not very convenient to the poorer classes who have to attend to their work early in the morning at the fixed time. Thirdly, there being no drains near the standposts to carry off waste water, it stagnates and a bad stench emanates from it. The octroi duties have already been increased on account of the water-works, and it is believed that a water tax will shortly be levied. But the people should not be burdened with a new tax until satisfactory arrangements have been made for the supply of water.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Income tax assessments at Lucknow.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd June, observes that the income tax appears to have been assessed this year with great severity at Lucknow, and that consequently the inhabitants of that city have raised a loud outcry. But the authorities, whose heads have been turned by power, do not pay any attention to their complaints. It is difficult to understand what will be the result of the severity with which the people are treated. An idea has been created in their minds, that all appeals to the higher authorities are useless; but the growth of such an idea reflects no credit on Government. The officers should listen to the grievances of every man and do him justice.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Establishment of a memorial of Mr. Quinton.

The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd June, says that a public meeting held at Naini Tal on the 19th May, under the presidency of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, resolved to establish a memorial of Mr. Quinton from public subscription. The nobility and gentry of this country will be required to contribute to the Memorial Fund. But Mr. Quinton has himself established a permanent memorial by his treacherous attempt to arrest the Rája of Manipur, who evaded the attempt and offered resistance like a brave man. Mr. Quinton's name is

sure to be recorded in Indian history owing to his proceedings at Manipur: there is no need for the establishment of another memorial, which should suck the blood of the people. It is to be regretted that no relief is rendered to the people who are exposed to great hardship from the dearth of grain, while money is being uselessly spent on the establishment of memorials.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah) of the 28th June, says that the Bengal Government has appointed a committee to inquire into the causes of the poverty prevailing among the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians and to suggest remedial measures. But why has not a similar inquiry been ordered with reference to Hindus and Musalmáns, who are worse off than the above communities? It is to be regretted that a Government which denies the recognition of any distinction of race or religion, should show such undue sympathy with its co-religionists, to the exclusion of other communities. If native newspapers criticize its objectionable proceedings, it threatens to deprive them of their freedom.

Circulation, 175 copies.

Appointment of a committee to inquire into the causes of the poverty of the European and Eurasian paupers at Calcutta.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 22nd June, regrets the decline of Indian arts and industries, and asks Government and rich natives to establish technical schools, advising all classes of people to make a point of using Indian goods and manufactures.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Decline of Indian arts.

The *Nairang* (Agra), of the 29th June, ascribes the scarcity of grain in this country to the large exports of wheat to England, and observes that the European and American Governments levy heavy export duties on grain to prevent it from being exported in large quantities. If the Government of India does not check the export of grain, matters will soon become still worse and the people will die of starvation.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Export of grain.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 29th June, observes that natives were very happy and contented under British rule, but

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

The same.

that of late dissatisfaction has begun to grow among them, especially among the poorer classes. The principal cause of this popular discontent appears to be the abnormal rise in prices brought about by the enormous exports of wheat and rice to Europe. The pangs of hunger are really intolerable. Government should lose no time in checking the export of grain and removing the existing dissatisfaction, which is equally injurious to Government and the people.

Circulation 1500 copies.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 29th June, says that the mill-owners of Manchester are so jealous of the Bombay mills that they would at once throw them into the sea, if they could. They ought to be ashamed of their conduct. They have freely plundered this country for several hundred years and made the people entirely dependent on them for the supply of their clothing. As soon as some cotton mills were established at Bombay, the cotton lords of Manchester raised a loud clamour and induced Lord Lytton to abolish the cotton import duty in order to nip the Indian cotton industry in the bud. But they were still not satisfied and demanded a reduction in the working hours of childern and women employed in the Bombay mills, and the Government of India, which is ready to meet them half way, passed the Factory Act. Now, rules are going to be framed regarding the inspection of Indian factories as to their sanitary arrangements.

Opposition of Manchester to the Indian cotton industry.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for June, says that the increase in the rates of octroi duties and the refund of only 75 per cent. of the octroi duty, levied on any goods, at the time of re-export from the Allahabad municipality, have greatly affected the Allahabad trade and reduced the income of traders. The decline of native arts, the frequent failures of crops and the wholesale export of grain to Europe have brought this country to the verge of ruin, the levy of heavy octroi duties by municipal boards aggravating the evil. At Allahabad, if a poor man brings only one seer of any eatable thing for sale, he has to pay octroi duty and also to give a portion of the thing to the municipal underlings at the outpost. As

Increase in octroi duties on account of the water-works, Allahabad.

trade is sure to be affected by the enhancement of octroi duties, there will be no increase in the annual municipal revenues. The native kings constructed canals and other such works of public utility at the public expense and never levied any taxes from their subjects on account of those works. But the greedy British Government is guided by selfish motives even in the provision of such works and does not a spend a single farthing on them from its treasury. If the water-works are chiefly intended for the benefit of Europeans, it should pay at least half or a third of the cost and not burden the poor people with the entire expense. Natives are really very unfortunate that they are born in a country where they have to pay a number of heavy taxes and have even to starve for want of food.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Exclusion of Christian missionaries from religious fairs.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 28th June, observes that the misconduct of Christian missionaries at religious fairs is one of the causes which prevent British rule from becoming as popular with natives as it should be. The missionaries freely abuse the Hindu and Muhammadan religions and distribute tracts vilifying those religions, to the annoyance of Hindus and Muhammadans, and religious riots sometimes occur on such occasions in consequence. The landowners in Hooghly have submitted a memorial to the Bengal Government praying for their exclusion from such fairs. The request is a very reasonable one, and the Government of India had better forbid the evil practice.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Fees levied in Government schools.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th June, complains that the fees levied at the Government and the Aided Schools are high and prevent the poorer classes from giving education to their children. A reduction in the fees is urgently called for.

Circulation, 235 copies.

Establishment of a technical school at Lucknow.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 26th June, says that there is reason to think that it has been decided to establish the proposed technical school at Lucknow. A new building suited to the requirements of the school may be erected from public subscription. The necessary funds will be easily raised if Sir Auckland Colvin opens a subscription list during his residence at Lucknow next cold weather, when a large number of the Oudh talúk-

dáts will be there. No other measure is better calculated to make His Honor's administration popular with natives than the encouragement of technical education.

Circulation, 175 copies.

The *Nujm-ul-Akhbár*, (Etáwah), of the 28th June, referring to the rumour that Rája Amir Hasan Khán has withdrawn the Government promissory note for one and a half lakhs of rupees with which he had endowed the school called the Madarsa-i-Islamia at Lucknow, promising to pay a monthly allowance of Rs. 500 instead, observes that, if the rumour is well-founded, the Rája has acted illegally. He had no power to withdraw the note, nor had the trustee any authority to make it over to him. The Musalmáns of Lucknow should institute a civil suit against them for the recovery of the note.

Rája Amir Hasan Khán of Mahmudabad and the Madarsa-i-Islamia of Lucknow.

RAILWAY.

The *Bháratendu* (Brindaban), for June, complains that the railway station at Muttra is very small, and that consequently both the officials attached to the station and the passengers are exposed to great inconvenience. The booking office and the telegraph office are held in one small room, and the noise at the booking office window and in the passengers' shed, which is situated close by, must interfere with the telegraph signallers in the performance of their responsible duties. Even the station-master has not a whole room to himself. He has to work in the same room with the assistant station-master, ticket-collector, the train-clerk, and the guard. The parcel office is so small that many parcels have to be placed outside the office where they cannot be properly watched; and there is only one waiting room for ladies and gentlemen. The shed intended for the use of passengers is a small one, and a large portion of it is occupied by the water-carrier, the sweetmeat-seller and other stall-keepers. The railway company derives a considerably larger income from Muttra than from any other station on the Cawnpore-Achnera line, and it should therefore gladly enlarge the Muttra station. At all events, Government should bring pressure to bear upon it to improve the waiting room

Muttra railway station.

and the passengers' shed, with a view to save pilgrims from inconvenience.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 26th June, considers it necessary to provide separate carriages for ladies and to make satisfactory arrangements for their protection. Such carriages had better be placed next to that of the guard. Means of communication between the guard and the passengers should also be improved. Circulation, 235 copies.

Need for the provision of separate railway carriages for ladies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 25th June, publishes a lottery notice in the name of Babu Nitaicharan, proprietor of the firm called Goodman and Company at Allahabad. It has been alleged that the District Officer has granted permission to hold the lottery. Two prizes have been offered, each being a house, and the two houses being valued at Rs. 1,100. One rupee is the value of each ticket. Circulation, 400 copies.

A lottery notice published in the *Prayág Samáchár*, Allahabad.

The *Nizám-ul Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 25th June, in its column of local news, complains that on the day of the late Dasahra many pilgrims on their way to the Ganges were freely robbed of their property by dakaits near the Rehra police station. Circulation, 100 copies.

Highway robberies near the Rehra police station in the Moradabad district.

The same paper urges that the road between Moradabad and Sambhal should be metalled, in order that horse-carts and camel-carts may easily ply between the two places.

Need for metalling the road between Moradabad and Sambhal.

The *Bháratendu* (Brindaban), for June, says that formerly Pandas at the sacred places were very learned men, bore an excellent moral character, and were held in high respect by all classes of Hindus. But of late their condition has become very unsatisfactory. They receive no education, and lead very immoral lives, and the pilgrims who put up at their houses are deprived by them of all their property. They had better mend their ways,

Pandas at Hindu sacred places.

otherwise they will soon find themselves utterly ruined. Apart from the Act which Government has decided to pass to regulate the relations between them and the pilgrims, the Arya Samáj and the Bhárat Dharm Mahámandal are busy exposing their malpractices, with a view to alienate the hearts of Hindu pilgrims from them.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ..	Agra ..	Urdu ..	Weekly ..	Tajammul Husain ...	June 28th ..	June 30th ...	262 copies.
2	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ..	Meerut ..	„ ...	„ ..	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	„ 23rd ...	„ 26th ...	65 „
3	*Akhbár i-Imámia* ..	Lucknow ..	„ ...	Tri-monthly,	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	„ 13th ...	„ 29th ..	...
4	*Alam-i-Taswir* ..	Cawnpore ..	„ ...	Weekly ..	Rahmat-ul-lah ..	„ 23rd ..	„ 28th ..	200 copies.
5	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,*	Aligarh ..	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ..	Alím-ul-lah ..	„ 27th & 30th	„ 29th & July 2nd.	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
6	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ..	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 29th ...	July 1st ..	105 copies.
7	*Amir-ul-Akhbár* ...	Meerut ..	Urdu ..	„ ..	Amir Ali ..	„ 20th ...	June 29th ..	300 „
8	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ..	Lucknow ..	„ ..	„ ..	Krishn Lál ..	„ 27th ...	July 1st ...	159 „
9	*Aryá Darpan* ...	Sháhjahánpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly ..	Bakhtawar Singh ...	For June ..	„ „ ..	472 „
10	*Aryá Patra* ...	Bareilly ..	„ ...	„ ..	Jwala Prasád ...	For May ...	„ „ ..	400 „
11	*Asád* ...	Lucknow ..	Urdu ...	Weekly ..	Ahmad Ali ..	June 26th ...	June 28th ...	235 „
12	*Bháratendu* ...	Brindaban ..	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Rádha Charan Goswámi.	For March, April, May & June.	„ 26th ...	...
13	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ..	„ ..	Weekly ..	Rám Krishna Varmá	June 29th ...	July 1st ...	1,500 copies.
14	*Brahman*	Cawnpore ..	„ ...	Monthly ..	Pratáp Narayan ..	For June ...	June 28th ...	150 „
15	*Brajbási* ...	Muttra ..	Hindi ...	„ ..	Mr. R. L. Varman...	For March, April, May & June.	„ 29th ...	...
16	*Cawnpore Gazette* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ..	Harnám Singh ..	June 23rd ...	„ „ ...	400 copies.

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
17	*Chamanistán-i-Siddáqat*	... Unao	Urdu	... Monthly	... Yáqúb Ali	.. For June	.. July 2nd	... 680 copies.
18	*Colonel*	.. Moradabad	.. „	... Weekly	... Banwári Lál	.. June 24th	... June 28th	...
19	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*	... Bareilly	.. „	... „	... Thákur Prasád	... „ 20th & 27th,	„ 27th & July 2nd.	200 copies.
20	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	... Rampur	.. „	.. „	... Muhammad Husain,	„ 29th	.. July 1st	... 450 „
21	*Dád Khwáh*	... Bahraich	.. „	... „	... Pandit Prem Narayan	„ 9th	... June 29th	.. ...
22	*Fitnah*							
23	*Hamdard*	... Gorakhpur	.. „	... „	... Nizám Ahmad	... „ 24th	.. „ 27th	.. 500 copies.
24	*Hamid-ul-Akhbár*	... Fyzabad	.. „	... „	... Samsám Ali	.. „ „	.. July 2nd	... 212 „
25	*Hindi Prádip*	.. Moradabad	.. „	.. Tri-monthly,	Ilahi Bakhsh	.. „ 30th	.. „ „	... 91 „
26	*Hindustán*	... Allahabad	.. Hindi	... Monthly	... Balkrishn Bhatt	... For April, May & June.	June 27th	... 300 „
27	*Jaipur Gazette*	... Kálákankar	.. „	... Daily	... Gur Datt Sukla	... June 25th to July 1st.	„ 26th to July 2nd.	500 „
28	*Jám-i-Jamshed*	... Jaipur	.. Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	... Mahávír Prasád	... June 13th, 17th & 20th.	June 27th & 29th,	100 „
29	*Kanauj Punch*	... Moradabad	.. Urdu	.. Weekly	... Jamshed Ali	.. June 21st	.. „ 28th	... 150 „
30	*Kirnámah*	... Kanauj	... „	.. Bi-monthly	... Bhaggú Khán	... July 1st	... July 2nd	... 275 „
31	*Kshit Patrikd*	... Lucknow	.. „	.. Weekly	... Muhammad Yáqúb,	June 24th	... June 27th	... 250 „
		... Benares	.. Hindi-Urdu,	„	... Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	„ 26th	... „ „	... 500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)

32	*Káyasth Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Rudra Prasád ...	„ 24th ...	July 1st ...	1,100	copies.
33	*Káyasth Pattriká* ...	„ ...	„ ...	Monthly ...	Debi Prasád ...	For June ...	June 28th ..	192	„
34	*Káyasth Reformer* ...	Bareilly ..	„ ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	June 20th & 27th,	„ 27th & July 2nd.	250	„
35	*Khichri Samáchár* ...	Mirzapur ...	Hindi-English.	„ ...	Madho Prasád ...	„ 20th ...	„ 27th ...	400	„
36	*Kshattriya Hitopdeshak* ...	Agra ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Thákur Hanwant Singh.	For April ...	„ 29th ...	...	
37	*Mathur Vaishya Sukhdáyak.*	„ ...	„ ...	„ ...	Babu Lál ...	For June ...	„ 30th ...	...	
38	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Gauri Shankar ...	June 27th ...	„ „ ...	50	copies.
39	*Mauj-i-Narbuddá* ...	Hoshangabad, ...	„ ...	„ ...	Abdul Karím ..	„ 16th ...	„ 27th ...	200	„
40	*Mazhar-ul-Ziradt* ...	Meerut ..	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For June ..	„ 30th ...	115	„
41	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Karím-ul-lah ..	June 28th ...	July 1st ...	385	„
42	*Nairang* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	„ ...	Pyáreshwar Náth ...	„ 22nd & 29th,	June 26th & July 2nd.	400	„
43	*Naiyar-i-Azam* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Amjad Ali ...	„ „ ...	„ 27th & July 2nd.	300	„
44	*Najm-ul-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	„ ...	„ ...	Rúh-ul-lah Khán ...	„ 28th ...	July 1st ...	175	„
45	*Najm-ul-Hind* ...	Jaunpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	„ 29th ...	„ „ ...	80	„
46	*Nasim-i-Agra* ...	Agra ...	„ ...	„ ...	Jamna Dás ...	„ 30th ...	„ 2nd ..	425	„
47	*Nizám-ul-Mulk* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Fahím-ul-din ..	„ 25th & 30th,	June 28th & July 2nd.	100	„
48	*Núr-ul-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ..	„ ...	Abd-ul-Hamid ...	„ 27th ...	June 28th ..	225	„
49	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Harda ...	Maráthi-English.	„ ...	Wásudeva Bháskar,	„ 24th ...	„ 26th ...	450	„
50	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ..	Urdu ...	Daily ..	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 26th to July 2nd.	„ 26th to July 2nd.	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.).	
51	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahabad ..	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Har Vansh Datt ...	„ 25th ...	„ 26th ..	400	copies.
52	*Rahbar* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Pratáp Krishn ...	„ 28th ...	July 2nd ...	160	„
53	*Rids-ul-Akhbár* ...	Gorakhpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ 24th ...	June 27th ...	325	„

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name:	Locality.	Language.	Montaaly, weebly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Dame of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
54	*Rohilkhand Punch* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Ali ..	June 21st ...	June 28th ...	150 copies.
55	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar* ...	Udaipur ..	Hindi ...	„ ...	...	„ 22nd ...	„ 26th ...	100 „
56	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Banwári Lál ...	„ 23rd ...	July 2nd ...	125 „
57	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Maráthi-Hindi.	„ ..	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	„ 24th ...	June 27th ...	275 „
58	*Tarrár* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Pratap Krishn ...	„ 20th & 28th,	July 2nd ...	...

ALLAHABAD:
The 3rd July 1891.

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